



fumed that if a repeal of the law in question was constitutional, there could be no doubt from the documents on their table of its expediency—and if the constitution vetoed the legislature with a power over the subject of the reformation, then should a law which had been the effect of a flux of passion, be repealed by a reflux of reason. He observed, the law had reduced the judges of the supreme court from 6 to 5, had annihilated two districts—that the very gentlemen who opposed the repeal of this law had voted for these measures. Thus it appeared, that tho' the constitution justified the measure then it prohibited it now.

Believing the judiciary law of the last session had arisen from a disposition to provide for the warm friends of the existing administration; believing that great inconveniences had arisen under it; believing its expense to be oppressive; and believing that if one legislature had a right to pass it, another legislature had the same right to repeal it; he trusted that, however a preceding legislature might have been governed by passion, the present legislature would, by repealing it, shew that they were governed by reason.

Mr. Morris of New-York, Mr. President, I am so very unfortunate, that the arguments in favor of the motion have confirmed my opinion, that the law to which it refers ought not to be repealed. The honorable mover has rested his proposition on two grounds.

1st. That the judiciary law passed last session is unnecessary, and

2dly. That we have a right to repeal it and ought to exercise that right.

The numerical mode of argument, made use of to prove this, is perfectly novel, and commands my tribute of admiration. This is the first time I ever heard the utility of courts of justice estimated by the number of suits carried before them. I have read that a celebrated monarch of England, the Great Alfred, had enacted such laws, established such tribunals, and organized such a system of police, that a purse of gold might be hung up on the highway without any danger of being taken. Had the honorable gentleman from Kentucky existed in those days, he would perhaps have attempted to convince old Alfred, that what he considered as the glory of his reign, was its greatest evil. For by taking the unfrequency of crimes as a proof that tribunals were unnecessary, and thus boldly substituting effect for cause, the gentleman might demonstrate the inutility of any institution by a system of reasoning the most fallacious.

But, Sir, if with that poor measure of ability which has pleased God to give me I march on that ground which I have been accustomed to deem solid, I should say that in so far as the terror of our judicial institutions prevented the perpetration of crimes, in that same degree are those institutions useful.—This would be my mode of reasoning, but for the wonderful discovery made by the honorable mover of the reformation.

We have been told of the great expense of the judiciary—that it amounted to 137,000 dollars. And thus attributing the whole expense of the establishment to this particular law, it has been assumed in argument that to repeal the law would be to save 137,000 dollars. If the other arithmetical arguments of the gentleman were equally incorrect, his inferences will be entitled to but little attention.

Of this sum, it appears from a report of the Secretary of the Treasury that 45,000 dollars are for the contingent expenses of juries, witnesses, &c. which serves in some measure to shew that it is expected much business will be actually done.

The expense arising under this law, that it is proposed to repeal amounts to 30,000 dollars, exclusive of 15,000 dollars estimated for contingent expenses, making together 45,000 dollars. But let us not limit the allowance; throw in a few thousands more, and let the whole be stated at 51,000 apportion this sum among the people of the United States according to the census lately taken, and you will find that each individual will pay just one cent. And for this insignificant saving of a cent a man, we are called upon to give up all that is valuable to a nation.

One of the great purposes of a government is to secure the people from foreign invasion. To be ready to repel such invasion requires a great revenue and many officers become necessary to collect it. Such an invasion, however, may or may not take place. If judges from certain districts laid before us, those who administer our affairs have but little apprehension of it, then there is but little or no such danger, or if the people be sufficiently secured against it, what else have they a right to ask for in return for their money expended in the support of government? They have a right to ask for the protection of the law in proper

courts of justice, to secure the weak against the strong, the poor against the rich, the oppressed against the oppressor. And is this little which they ask, to be denied? Are the means by which the injured can obtain redress, to be curtailed and diminished? Much may be feared from armies.—They may turn their swords against our own bosoms, they may elevate a chief to despotic power. But what danger is to be apprehended from an army of judges.

Gentlemen say, recur to the ancient system. What is that system? Six judges of the supreme court to ride the circuits of America twice a year, and sit twice a year at the seat of government. Without enquiring into the accuracy of a statement made by the gentleman respecting the courts of England in which, I apprehend, he will find himself deceived; let me ask what would be the effects of the old system here. Call an eye over the extent of our country, and a moment's consideration will shew, that the first magistrate in selecting a character for the bench, must feel less the learning of a judge than the agility of a post-boy. Can it be possible, that men advanced in years, for such alone can have the maturity of judgment fitting for the office, that men educated in the closet, men who from their habits of life must have more strength of mind than of body; is it I say possible, that such men can be running from one end of the continent to the other? Or if they could, can they find time to hear and decide causes? I have been told by men of eminence on the bench, that they could not hold their offices under the old arrangement.

What is the present system? You have added to the old judges seven districts, and sixteen circuit judges. What will be the effect of the desired repeal? Will it not be a declaration to the remaining judges that they hold their offices subject to your will and pleasure? And what will be the result of this? It will be that the check established by the constitution, wished for by the people, and necessary in every contemplation of common sense is destroyed. It had been said, and truly too, that governments are made to provide against the follies and vices of men. For to suppose that governments rest upon reason, is a pitiful fallacy. If mankind were reasonable they would want no government. Hence checks are required in the distribution of power among those who are to exercise it for the benefit of the people. Did the people of America vest all powers in the legislature? No. They had vested in the judges a check intended to be efficient; a check of the first necessity, to prevent an invasion of the constitution by unconstitutional laws, a check which might prevent any faction from intimidating or annihilating the tribunals themselves.

On this ground, said Mr. Morris I stand to assert the victory meditated over the constitution of my country; a victory meditated by those who wish to prostrate the constitution for the furtherance of their own ambitious views. Not of him who had recommended this measure, nor of those who urged it; for on his unrighteousness and their uprightities I have the fullest reliance; but of those in the back ground, who have farther and higher objects.—These troops that protect the outworks are to be first dismissed. Those posts which present the strongest barriers are first to be taken, and then the constitution becomes an easy prey.

Let us then, secondly, consider whether we have constitutionally a power to repeal this law. (Here Mr. Morris quoted the 3d art. and first section of the constitution.) I have heard a verbal criticism about the words *shall* and *may*, which appeared the more unnecessary to me, as the same word, *shall*, is applied to both members of the section.—For it says "the judicial power &c. shall be vested in one supreme court and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish."—The legislature, therefore, had without doubt the right of determining in the first instance, what inferior courts should be established; but when established the words are imperative, a part of the judicial power shall vest in them.—And "the judges shall hold their offices during good behaviour."—"They shall receive a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office." Therefore, whether the remarks be applied to the tenure of the office, or the quantum of compensation, the constitution is equally imperative. After this exposition, gentlemen are welcome to any advantage to be derived from the criticism on *shall* and *may*.

But another criticism, which, but for its serious effects, I would call pleasant, has been made; the amount of which is, you shall not take the man from the office, but you may take the office from the man; you shall not drown him but you may sink his boat under him; you shall

not put him to death, but you may take away his life. The constitution secures to a judge his office, says he shall hold it, that is, it shall not be taken from him during good behaviour; the legislature shall not diminish, though their bounty may increase his salary; the constitution provides perfectly for the inviolability of this tenure; but yet we may destroy the office which we cannot take away, as if the destruction of the office would not as effectually deprive him of it as the grant to another person. It is admitted that no power derived from the constitution can deprive him of the office, and yet it is contended that by repeal of the law that office may be destroyed. Is not this absurd? It has been said, that whatever one legislature can do another can undo; because no legislature can bind its successor, and therefore that whatever we make we can destroy.—This I deny on the ground of reason, and on that of the constitution. What can a man destroy his own children? Can you annul your own compacts? Can you annihilate the national debt? When you have by law created a political existence, can you by repealing the law, dissolve the corporation you have made? When by your laws you give to an individual any right whatever, can you by a subsequent law rightfully take it away? No. When you make a compact you are bound by it. When you make a promise you must perform it. Establish the contrary doctrine and what follows? The whim of the moment becomes the law of the land; your country will be looked upon as a den of robbers; every honest man will fly your shores. Who will trust you, when you are the first to violate your own contract? The position, therefore, that the legislature may rightfully repeal every law made by a preceding legislature, when, tested by reason, is untrue; and it is equally untrue when compared with the precepts of the constitution; for what does the constitution say? "You shall make no *ex post facto* law."—Is not this an *ex post facto* law?

Gentlemen say the system of the last session is mere theory. For argument sake it shall be granted; and what then is the language of reason? Try it, put it to the test of experience. What respect can the people have for a legislature that without reflection meets but to undo the acts of its predecessors. Is it prudent, is it decent, even if the law were unwise, thus to commit our reputation and *their's*? Is it not highly dangerous to call upon the people to decide which of us are fools; for one of us must be.

And what would be the effect on the injured man who seeks redress in a court of justice, and whom, by this repeal you shall have deprived of his right? You have fared him a miserable cent, and you have perhaps utterly ruined him.

But the honorable mover of this reformation has told us, not only what is, but what is to be. He has told us not only that suits have decreased but that they will decrease; and, relying on his preconception, informs us that the internal taxes, will be repealed; and grounds the expediency of repealing the judiciary law on the annihilation of these taxes. Thus taking for granted the non-existence of a law that yet exists, he infers from its destruction, and the consequent cessation of suits under it, the inutility of the judicial establishment. And when he has carried his present point, and broke down the judiciary system, he will tell us perhaps that we may as well repeal the internal taxes because we have no judges to enforce the collection of them.

But what will be the effect of these repeals, and of all these dismissals from office? I impeach not the motives of gentlemen who advocate this measure. In my heart I believe them to be upright. But they see not the consequences.—We are told the States want, and ought to have more power. We are told, that they are the legitimate sources from which the citizen is to derive protection.—Their judges are, I suppose, to enforce our laws.—Judges appointed by State authority, supported by State salary, and looking for promotion to State influence, or dependent upon State party. There are some honorable gentlemen now present, who sat in the Convention which formed this constitution. I appeal their recollection, have they not seen the time when the fate of America was suspended by a hair; my life for it, if another Convention be assembled they will part without doing any thing.—Never in the flow of time was there a moment so propitious, as that in which the Convention assembled. The States had been convinced by melancholy experience how inadequate they were to the management of our national concerns. The passions of the people were lulled to sleep—State pride flumbeled—the constitution was promulgated—and then it awoke;

and opposition was formed—but it was vain. The people of America bound the States down by this compact.

One great provision of the constitution, a provision that exhibited the sublime spectacle of a great State bowing before the tribunal of justice, is gone! Another great bulwark is now to be removed. You are told you must look to the States for protection; your internal revenues are to be swept away; your sole reliance must rest upon commercial duties.—In this reliance you will be deceived. But what is to be the effect of all these changes? I am afraid to say—I will leave it to the feelings and confidences of gentlemen. But remember, the moment this union is dissolved, we shall no longer be governed by votes.

Examine the annals of history, look into the records of time, see what has been the ruin of every republic? the vile love of *popularity*. Why are we here? To save the people from their greatest enemy; to save them from themselves. What caused the ruin of the republics of Greece and Rome? Demagogues, who by flattery gained the aid of the populace to establish despotism. But if you will shut your eyes to the light of history, and your ears to the voice of experience—see at least what has happened in your own times. In 1789, it was no longer a doubt with enlightened statesmen, what would be the event of the French revolution; before the first of January 1790, the only question was who would become the despot, the word liberty, indeed from that day to this, had been founded in our ears, but never had any real existence; there is nothing left but the word.

We are now about to violate the constitution. Once touch it with unallowable hands, sacrifice but one of its provisions, and we are gone. We commit the fate of America to the mercy of time and chance.

I hope the honorable gentleman from Maryland will pardon me, if from the section of the law which he has cited, I deduce an inference diametrically opposite to that for which he has contended. He has told us, that the last Congress in reducing the judges of the supreme court from six to five, have exercised the right which is now to be used, and made a legislative construction of this clause in the constitution. But look at the law. It declares, that this reduction shall not be made until by death or resignation only five judges shall remain. Thus in the very moment when they express the opinion, that five judges are sufficient, they acknowledge their incompetency to remove the sixth judge, and thereby make the legislative declaration, that they had not the right now contended for.

Mr. Morris here noticed some other remarks which had fallen from the gentleman from Maryland, Mr. Wright, on the construction of the constitution. But as they are substantially comprised in the preceding statement, we omit them.

He concluded by recapitulating his arguments. A contract, said he, is made between the government and the judge.—The president appoints.—The legislature fixes his salary.—He accepts the office. The contract is complete. He is then under the protection of the constitution, which neither the president nor Congress can infringe. The contract is a solemn one. Can you violate it? If you can, you may throw this constitution into the flames.—It is gone, it is dead.

Lexington, February 5.

We had no Southern Mail on Friday last, nor any Eastern Mail yesterday.

A LARGE, ELEGANT, AND WELL CHOSEN ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

Just received, now opening And For Sale at the STORE of JOHN A. SEITZ.

Lexington, Feb. 3d, 1802.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office Danville, K. which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.—Jan. 1, 1802, A.—Elizabeth Anderson, Mercer co., C.—Sarah Coats, Dick's river, Garrard county; Benj. W. Casey, D. Ck. Mercer county.

D.—J. Davis, near Danville; Sarah Donegry, Mercer county, nine miles from Danville, care of Jonathan Luney, Archibald Duncan in Kentucky near Danville, care of Mr. Ready.

E.—Eliab Freeman, Ky. Dick's river, Garrard co., near Danville.

H.—Thomas Huff, near Danville.

M.—James M. Nite, Madison co., K.

R.—Michael Reed, Lincoln county, Danville.

W.—George Wall, living in Danville K.

JOS. HERTICH, P. M.

THE President and Directors of the Kentucky insurance company, think it their duty to inform their fellow citizens and the public in general, that they are now organized, and ready to receive proposals to insure vessels or boats of every description, on their voyages up or down the Western waters, or at sea. Application may be made, at their office in Lexington, accompanied with declaration of the shipper and certificate containing the name, burthen, dimensions and the goodness of the said vessel or boat, their being well found for the intended voyage, the bill of lading or manifest of the cargo, the port from which they sail and place of destination. Further information may be had at their office.

Lexington, 1st February, 1802.

#### NOTICE.

THE partnership of Peter January & William Bealer, under the firm of Peter January & Co. was by mutual consent dissolved on the 20th ult. such persons as are indebted to said partnership, are requested to pay the same to Peter January, and those persons to whom the firm is indebted, are also requested to call upon him for the settlement and discharge of their respective accounts.

Peter January, Wm. Bealer.

January 31, 1801.

#### PETER JANUARY

TAKES this method of returning his Thanks to the public, for the encouragement he has met with in the prosecution of the business of Rope-making, and solicits a continuance of their favors. It shall be his study to merit the attention of such as may have any demands for this manufactory. Orders shall be punctually and carefully complied with and forwarded, as he shall prosecute the business in all its various branches.

P. January.

January 25th, 1802.

LEFT the subscriber living in Henry county, on the Ash Log run, the waters of Harrold's creek, a lad named JOSEPH HENRY, about five feet none or ten inches high, dark short hair, middling long sharp chin, and a tolerable fair skin; has a theepish look if examined, turned a little in his eighteenth year; any person who shall take said boy and convey him to his master, or to the nearest prison, and give his master notice, shall receive the full reward of Four Pence and a Chaw of Tobacco.

William Elston.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on a bond given by me to Ralph Morgan, for Three Hundred Pounds, and dated May 3d 1793, (there are credits or all but fifty pounds) as I am determined not to pay said bond until said Morgan complies with his contract, in consequence of which said bond was given.

Joseph Petty.

Jan. 20, 1802.

#### TAKE NOTICE.

WE shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the court of Fleming county, on Tuesday the 16th of this month, between the hours of ten and two, at the mouth of the Mud-Lick Fork of Johnson in Fleming county, to sell the calls of an entry, in the name of William Lear, for four hundred acres, and one in the name of John Molby, for ten thousand, and do such things as the law requires.

Lewis Craig, John Wine.

February 4, 1802.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, about six miles from Mount Sterling, on the waters of Lulbergud,

A DARK BROWN MARE, about fourteen hands high, rising seven years old, no brand perceivable, a star in her forehead, a natural pace—Likewise, one of last spring's COALTS, that sucks said mare, and the colour of said mare; Mare and Colts, pulled and appraised to.

MOSES BAKER.

October, 1801.



#### FRESH MEDICINE.

Just arrived from Philadelphia, at our shop, near the Stray-Pen, Lexington, and to be sold for CASH, Fine Linen, or Flax-Seed.

Also RED CLOVER SEED,

FOR SALE.

ANDY. McCALLA & Co.

#### JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE  
At the Store of W. BAYLOR, Lexington,  
A quantity of  
RED CLOVER SEED,  
Warranted good.  
December 22, 1801.

TO BE

RENTED.

For one,

two or

three

years.



THE PLANTATION whereon the subscriber lives at the Upper Blue Lick—there is a two story log house, and several other buildings on the premises; about 25 acres of cleared land, part of which is meadow—a peach orchard of about 150 bearing trees—a good horse mill and ferry will be leased with the house and land. The land is as good as any in the State, for a Horse Mill—The virtue of the Lick water, in removing difficulties incident to the human frame, renders it highly valuable to any person who will keep tavern and a boarding house. Any person willing to rent the above, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises—Possession will be given the first of April next.

Jan. 16, 1802.

JNO. FINLEY.

Boston County, Va.

Taken up by Major Samuel Currieh, on Johnston's fork,

A DARK BAY HORSE,

3 year old, about 13 hands high, no brand, hind feet white, blaze face, blood before, trods naturally; appraised to 61.

August 3, 1801.

Thos. Arnold, C.B.C.

Taken up by the subscriber, living about one mile from Horine's mill, on Shawanee run, Mercer county, a bay FILLEY, about 13 hands high, branded on the near shoulder thus B, has a small star in her forehead; appraised to 91.

August 24, 1801.

John Kelly.

FLOUR

For Sale.

I wish to sell

a quantity of

FLOUR.

TO be delivered (at Mr. Gault's rope walk, on the above Frankfort), in the months of February, March and April; the Flour will be of a superior quality to what is generally made in this State, as it is all made at my own mill, there are several hundred barrels now at the landing. A credit will be given the purchaser until the first of July next, by giving bond with approved security—I have BOATS to ship the flour, which will be sold with it.

Thomas Lewis.

Lexington, January 20, 1802.

#### CHEAP GOODS.

Saml. & Geo. Trotter.

Have just received from Philadelphia,

And are now opening at their STORE,

on Main street, LEXINGTON,

An Extensive Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE, GRO-

CERIES, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENS

& TIN WARES, ANVILS, STEEL

NAILES, &c. &c.

Amongst which, we have just opened a great variety of

Fine and Coarse CLOTHS and CASSI-

MERS,

FLANNELS, COATINGS, BLAN-

KETS, &c.

IRISH LINENS,

CHINTZES & CALICOES,

INDIA MUSLINS,

BRITISH, PLAIN, JAGONET,

TAMBORED & LAPPET ditto,

SCARLET CLOAKS,

WOOL & COTTON CARDS,

TURKEY COTTON,

A general assortment of SADDLERY,

RIPPOONS, WATTS & WEST-

LEY'S HYMN-BOOKS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c. &c.

IMPERIAL,

HYSON,

YOUNG HYSON,

GREEN,

SOUSCHONG, &

BOHEA

COFFEE, & CHOCOLATE,

LOAF SUGAR &

INDIGO.

Having bought a considerable share of the present importation at Vendue, purchasers may depend on receiving greater BARGAINS than any hitherto sold in this State.

\* \* No credit can be given, on any conditions whatever.

Lexington, Dec. 3.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note or book account, are most earnestly requested to come forward and make payment before the first day of March next, at which time he expects to start for Philadelphia—Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may undoubtedly expect their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

He also wants to purchase a quantity of merchantable WHISKY, delivered at Frankfort, or Scott's warehouse, on the Kentucky River, for which CASH and Merchandize will be given.

WILLIAM LEAVY.

THE partnership of BLEDSOE & BAYLOR, is dissolved by mutual consent, all those who are indebted to the said firm, are requested to call on Walker Baylor and pay off their respective balances—who have lately returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of GOODS, amongst which are—

LOAF & MUSCOVADO Sugars of a superior quality,

BEST GREEN COFFEE; CHO-

COLATE & TEAS; MALA-

GA, TENERIFF, OLD

PORT, SHERT &

MADEIRAWINES.

FIRST & SECOND QUALITY

FRENCH BRANDY.

PEPPER, PIMENTO, ALLUM, COP-

ERAS & MADDER.

QUEENS WARE assorted

HARD WARE & CUTLERY assorted.

He has also on hand, a quantity of Mann's Lick

SALT, of a superior quality two years old.

N. B. Country merchants and others may be supplied with any article in the above line on the most moderate terms for CASH.

Wanted Immediately,

JOURNEMEN COOPERS,

To whom good wages will be given—Also

APRENTICES

To the above business.

A generous price will be given in Cash for

Eight or Ten Thousand STAVES.

And the payment made on the delivery. For

particulars apply at my shop, at the lower end of

Main street, Lexington.

William Dorsey,

Dec. 7, 1801.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAVED from the subscriber, on the

thirty first of October a likely

BLACK MARE,

about fifteen hands high, well made,

and in good order, with a large Star in her

forehead, no brand known. Whoever will

deliver said mare to the subscriber in Lex-

ington, shall receive the above reward.

GEO. TEGARDEN.

Nov. 13 1801.

THOMAS REID,

Copper and Tin Smith,

INFORMS his friends and the public,

that he has removed his shop from op-

posite Mr. Bradford's printing office, to

the house formerly occupied by Mr. Ch.

Humphreys, next door above Mr. Wm.

Morton's, and nearly opposite Mr. Brent's

tavern, where he continues to carry on his

business as usual.

He will take two or three apprentices

to the above business.

HOG'S LARD, BUTTER & CHEESE,

Will be bought; for which CASH &

MERCHANDISE will be given, if de-

livered in quantities, in all February next,

at the Store of

MACBEAN & POYZER.

Lexington, Jan. 21, 1802.

JAMES MACCOUN,

Has just received from Philadelphia, a large and

well chosen assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Of the latest importations from Europe.

AND now opening at his Store on Main street,

nearly opposite the Market house, which will

be sold at the LOWEST PRICES for CASH.

Also, from his

Nail Manufactory,

A constant supply of Cut and Hammered

NAILES, of the best quality.

Lexington, January 18, 1802.

Woodford County, to wit.

November court of

Quarter Session, 1801.

John Christopher, Complainant,

Against

Edmund Vaughan & } Defendants,

Wm. Warren, }

IN CHANCERY.

The defendant Vaughan, not having

entered his appearance herein agreeably to the rules

of this court, and not appearing to the satisfaction

of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this State

—on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel,

it is ordered that the said defendant, Vaughan, do

appear here, on the first Monday in March next, and

answer the complainant's bill, otherwise it will be

taken for granted—that a copy of this order be

forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, for two

months successively, and published once a day, im-

mediately after Divine service, at the door of Hills-

borough meeting house, and another copy pulled up

at the door of the court house of this County. Given

under my hand this 16th day of January, 1802.

Teste EDMO. SEARCY, d. c. c.

Bourbon county, Va.

Taken up by Benjamin Hailey, in the

name of Rebecca Galloway, (her tenant) one mile

from Paris, a dark bay HORSE, with a star in his

forehead and slip on his nose, three feet white,

branded on the near side, shoulder and buttock with

Cecy appraised to 61.

Nov. 9, 1801.

A copy. Teste THO. ARNOLD, C.B.C.

NOTICE—that I shall attend the commission

ers appointed by the county court of Hardin,

on the 13th of February next, at Samuel Finley's

in said county—from thence proceed to the begin-

ning of a survey of five hundred and fifty acres of

land, made in the name of Matthew Patton, and

thence to take the depositions of witnesses, to per-

petuate their testimony; and do such other acts as

may be deemed necessary.

Roger Patton.

January 25, 1802.

Taken up by the subscriber in Fleming county, a bay mare, a blaze in her face, right hind foot white; no brand to be seen; with a new bell, and leather strap, tied on with a whang; with a white ring round each ear, about fifteen years old, and about fourteen hands high: appraised to twenty-one dollars.

October 27, 1801.

James Alexander.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DETERMINED from Cynthia, about the thir-

teenth of December,

JAMES CHURCH,

A soldier in the Infantry of the United States, who

has been on furlough, and was arrested for debt in

Harrison county, from whence he made his escape.

He was born in the State of Pennsylvania, in Chenier

county, is six feet high, fair complexion, gray eyes,

brown hair, thirty five years old, dressed in Regi-

mentals. Whoever apprehends said defector, and

delivers him to me, in Lexington, or secures him

in any jail within the United States, shall receive

the above reward.

Samuel Clinton,

Lieut. 1st U. S. Regt.

Lexington, January 25, 1802.

NOTICE,

I SHALL attend on Thursday the fourth day of

March next with commissioners appointed by the

county court of Clark county, at the waters of Sta-

ner's Fork of Licking, about two miles from Bran-

ner's lick, to take depositions to establish the begin-

ning corners, two truces and a warranty of James

Wright, 1500 acres, Daniel Morgan, two entries of

2000 acres each, John Athol's, 1000 acres, and Francis

Athol, of 700 acres; entries made in the year

1780, and to do such other acts as I may think ne-

cessary and according to law.

James Ware.

11th Jan. 1802.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to inform the public in general, and

his friends in particular, that he continues to

keep

KEEL BOATS,

at Lincolne, in order for taking loading or pack-

engers, up the Ohio, to Wheeling or Paducah;

and will store any leasing lent on for him to carry

gratis; being furnished with a good horse that he

keeps for that purpose; by the public's small hum-

ble servants,

William Byers,

living at Mayfield.

January 8th, 1802.

Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Fleming County,

Court of Quarter Session.

Alexander Stewart, v. s.

In Detinue.

Ebenezer Scroggs, } In Detinue.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall attend

# SACRED TO THE MUSES.

BILLY MOOR.

As honest art, and flesh from flesh,  
With heart just where thought ought to be,  
Thou hast a young Billy Moor:  
"What cheer my lad?—misfortune's gales  
"Have torn I see thy sacred fall,  
"For thou art wretched and poor."

The simple boy his story true  
Told, with a blushing forehead too;  
Then he said almost right too;  
"But God is good," said he, "and kind;  
"Pats on my forehead never mind;  
"He soon will let me die!"

Jack's heart with many feelings year'd,  
Move that his pulse in pocket beat;  
And that for once was warm;  
Jack said a word, from either eye,  
"Die, me friend," was the tale's reply,  
"I thought, 'I'll be damn'd!"

"Bears! I have thee safe in tow,  
"I'll fit thee straight to face the foe,  
"And cry with me, 'I'll be damn'd!'"  
He had him, 'till the next spring tide,  
His luck's full and well supply'd  
Bore Billy Moor to sea.

When there, the boy with grateful heart  
Applauded play'd his fated part,  
And from'd to fit or run;  
But of would blasphe the happy day  
That he him from the way  
To serve Jack Mizen's gun.

A gentleman one day came in upon his  
nephew, who was amusing himself with  
his violin, "I am afraid CHARLES," (says  
he) you lose time, with this fiddling." "I  
endeavour, sir, to keep time." "Don't you  
rather kill time?" "No, I only beat it."

All persons are hereby cautioned against taking  
an assignment on a note of hand, given by  
me to Peter King, for the payment of ninety one  
dollars and in half, dated the 20th of November  
1831, and payable nine months after date; as I am  
determined not to pay the amount of said note, un-  
less compelled by law.

David Negley.  
34

LINCOLN COUNTY, Ky.

September Court of Quarter Session, 1831.  
IT being suggested to the court, that the  
real estate of Molly Myers deceased,  
when divided amongst her representatives,  
will not exceed the value of thirty pounds  
and it also being suggested by Gideon  
Bolly, that he has purchased the interest  
of four of the representatives, and is deli-  
vered of said estate: On the motion  
of the said Gideon Bolly, it is ordered,  
that a summons issue against Lewis  
Myers, to Garrard county, as one of the  
representatives and heirs of the said Molly  
Myers; against Jacob Beam and Mary  
his wife, to Bullitt county, against Jacob  
Myers, Abraham Bolly and Rebecca his  
wife, Michael Myers and David Myers,  
to Lincoln, as heirs of said Molly Myers,  
to appear here on the first day of the next  
February term of this court, to show  
cause why the said land should not be sold,  
and the money arising therefrom, divided  
amongst the different representatives.

And it being suggested to the court,  
that Jacob Outteler and Elizabeth his  
wife, and Benjamin Myers, heirs of said  
Molly Myers, are not inhabitants of this  
state; it is ordered that a copy of this  
order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette  
for eight weeks successively, commanding  
them to appear here on the first day of  
the next February term of this court, to  
show cause why the said land should not  
be sold, and the money arising from the  
sale distributed amongst the different repre-  
sentatives to said law.

A Copy:  
T. MONTGOMERY, D. C. L. C. & S.

## NOTICE

HAVING removed my family to a farm in  
the neighborhood of Lexington, and intending  
to do my business in town, I think it necessary  
to inform my clients that except during the sessions  
of the Court of Appeals, General Court, and Circuit  
Court of the United States for Kentucky and the  
Territories North-West of the Ohio, I shall attend  
at my office, in Lexington, every day, from nine  
o'clock in the morning, until one in the afternoon,  
at which time and place, all who have business with  
me must attend.

J. HUGHES.

Lexington, September 11th, 1831.

## FOR SALE.

THE Property lately copied in this town, by  
Mr. Arthur Thompson, and at present by  
Mr. Dellum, consisting of Two New Two Story

## FRAME HOUSES.

Neatly finished, large and convenient Cellars,  
a large frame Stable and Kitchen, good Smoke House,  
and Three Lots belonging to the above premises.  
Also two hundred acres of GOOD QUALITY  
LAND, lying on the head of Salt River, about five  
miles from this town; the title clear of every  
kind of dispute; the Land is well watered, but  
entirely unimproved. A liberal credit will be given  
for the payment, and the whole amount will be  
received in Produce. The terms will be made known  
by application to Messrs. Cochran & Thurlby, mer-  
chants, of Philadelphia, or the subscriber, in Dan  
ville.

J. BIRNEY.

Danville, 9th February, 1831.  
Whereas my wife Sarah Pavey, has  
left my bed and board without just cause—this is  
to forewarn all persons from dealing with her, or  
crediting her on my account; as I will pay no debts  
of her contracting after this date. Jan. 28, 1832.

Samuel Pavey.

## 18 GREAT BARGAINS.

Will be sold by the Subscriber, and for  
a greater part, *Extensive Credits* will  
be given, in annual payments, the pur-  
chaser giving good bond and security;  
The following PROPERTY I will sell,  
from this day forward, (to wit:)

VALUABLE BUILDINGS, and the  
Lots of ground they are on, in  
Paris—they begin at the Main Corner  
Paris facing the Court house, and  
running parallel with the public ground one  
hundred feet—

The first a large two story frame build-  
ing, in which there is a large well finished  
store house and counting room, both  
large fire places of brick; the other part  
well calculated for a tavern, six well fin-  
ished rooms plastered, and four large fire  
places; another room, thirty-six feet by  
twenty, and two fire places, and within  
five feet of the back room door, a brick  
lodging room, and a kitchen adjoining—  
The balance of the building of brick,  
two stories high; with four houses, twenty-  
five feet square, rented out to different fa-  
milies; convenient to those are two small  
kitchens—there is a stable and small gar-  
den for the use of the large building. I  
have also nine acres of out lots in ex-  
cellent order for cultivation—Those build-  
ings were first valued by a number of  
workmen at eight thousand dollars; and  
several useful additions have been made  
to them since—I will now give them ex-  
tremely low, and give them clear of all  
incumbrance.

Another property I have in Mason  
county, one mile and three quarters from  
Limestone—two valuable overthrust mills,  
in high credit for manufacturing flour,  
as any in the state, and are now repair-  
ing and almost done, so as to start in com-  
merce, with the best Burr and Alle-  
gany stones, rolling cereals &c.—Those  
mills in the season for grinding, can make  
forty barrels of flour every day that they  
are worked; and any person inclining to  
purchase, can be informed, that the qual-  
ity of the flour is superior to any that  
has been hauled from Limestone. With  
those I will sell a valuable negro man,  
a good miller; the plantation of 140 acres,  
100 apple trees, of fruit equal to any in  
the state, a fine clover and blue grass pa-  
chure and meadow, a small dwelling house  
and farm, with other out houses, cherry  
and peach orchard—the title indisputable;  
and I will give it clear of all incum-  
brance. For this property I have in two  
years paid nine thousand dollars.

I have also for sale, 700 acres of Ma-  
son county, fourteen miles from Washing-  
ton, North West of the Ohio river, with  
a very promising salt lick, supposed to  
have salt water, a small trial has been  
made, and some salt made by a Mr. Sher-  
ry.

I have also two small plantations in  
Bourbon, that I will sell—they are most  
ly fruit rate land.

I have patents for lands near Midd-  
lebury court house, of the first quality;  
eight thousand acres, the half of which  
I will sell at one third its value; the pur-  
chaser may have his choice; patented 17  
years ago; entries very special.

Also the half of 600 acres of first qual-  
ity, three miles from Fleming court  
house; old patents and special entries—  
on the same terms.

I have also one thousand acres for sale,  
adjoining lower Mackay's tract, level,  
but of inferior quality—for this I will  
take good horses at 6s per acre; the title  
undoubted.

I have also for sale about 300 acres, on  
Cedar creek, of Floyd's fork, with a never  
failing spring on it; a part rich land,  
and a part indifferent, within six miles of  
Mann's lick; this has excellent range  
and timber—for this I will take good  
salt at 12s per acre, if cash 9s per acre.

I have also for sale, six hundred acres,  
patented land, on Clover lick, eight miles  
from the Crab orchard—this I will take  
3s per acre for in cash, or 4s 6d in horses.

If it will be an accommodation to those  
who may incline to purchase the mills,  
I will give in an excellent house woman,  
now living in Lexington.

I will also sell a good flock of hogs  
cattle, mares and colts, with the mills.

I will give such excellent bargains in  
all, or any of the above said property, that  
any person inclinable to purchase, may  
be well accommodated. The mills I will  
deliver up the tenth of March next, or  
if sooner required, on a little more ad-  
vance, they shall be given up.

Money, good Merchandise, Negroes,  
and Horses, will be taken by instalments,  
as will suit the purchaser.

Application to be on my John Edwards,  
jun. in Bourbon, or to Mr. David S. Bro-  
drick, in Washington, or Mr. Enoch  
Smith, near Montgomery court house, or  
James Brown Esq., in Lexington, for in-  
formation and contracts with respect to

the property, or to the subscriber, either  
in Bourbon or Washington, may be made.

Any of my creditors choosing to pur-  
chase, shall have on the lowest terms, as  
I am determined to sell.

I will sell 1000 barrels of flour, all to  
be delivered before the 15th of March  
next. And,

I have also one other plantation for  
sale, near Warwick, 233 acres cleared,  
and the title secure.

Any person purchasing the mills I will  
furnish with wheat at cash price, and will,  
if employed, engage to clear them in the  
fals of flour &c. this season, 2500 or  
3000 dollars.

JOHN EDWARDS, Sen.  
15th September, 1831. \*5dt

FOR SALE,  
TWO STILLS & A BOILER,

Made of Copper, of superior quality. The  
mills will be made easy to the purchaser, and like-  
ly young Horses taken in payment. For further par-  
ticulars application may be made to the Editor of  
this Paper. November 4, 1831.

## FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber's plan-  
tation in Shelby county in December last  
a MARE, fifteen hands high, well  
made, six years old last spring, has four  
white feet, a blaze in her face, paces trot  
and canter, branded W W on the near  
shoulder and but took, was with foal,  
when she went away.—Also, a BROWN  
HORSE, with a bob-tail, fourteen hands  
high, well made, seven or eight years old,  
trots and gallops, I do not recollect where  
the horse was branded or not.—  
Whoever will deliver said mare and horse  
to DOB. W. WARFIELD Fayette county,  
or to me in Shelby county, shall receive  
twenty dollars for each.

JOHN POPE.  
Nov. 1831. wwp 16

Trotter & Son.

HAVE just received, and now open-  
ing for sale, at their Store, in Lex-  
ington, a complete assortment of

## MERCHANDIZE,

Well suited to the present and approach-  
ing seasons, consisting of Dry Goods  
Groceries, Queens and Glass Ware, Bar-  
iron, Steel, Imported Castings, Nails,  
Window-Glass, Bolted-Cloths, suited  
for Merchant or Country Work—like-  
wise a supply of Mann's Lick Salt, all of  
which will be sold at their usual low prices  
for Cash.

Lexington, April 20, 1831.

## LOST

THE subscriber, on the first or second day of  
this month, a BOND on James Rat-  
tall to William H. H. of 50 pounds, with several  
other Papers—said bond has been several  
times endorsed from one to another. Any action  
delivering said bond and other papers to me, shall  
have FIVE DOLLARS reward.

Thomas Tadsr.  
Fayette, Clerk of the Court, near Morris's  
mill, November 4th, 1831. J.M.P.

## FOR SALE.

## A TAN YARD.

WITH a small flock and materials  
for carrying it on; with about  
thirty or forty acres of land, twelve acres  
cleared, lying in Woodcock county, ten  
miles from the court house, eighteen from  
Lexington, and about a mile and a quarter  
from the Kentucky river, within half  
a mile of Fromans iron works, grist-mill  
and saw-mill; there is a good wagon  
road from thence to the river; there is  
eight vats, lime &c. with a good mill-  
house, two good cabins, and a never  
failing spring, with a fall of about 20  
feet; the situation for convenience of  
water, and bark, is superior to any I  
have seen in the state, those inclining to  
purchase will please apply to me on the  
premises, or to David or Thomas Reid,  
Lexington.

WILLIAM REID.

DAVID REID,

SADDLER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has  
removed his shop from the corner of Main and  
Coff streets, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. J.  
Pew, opposite the Presbyterian meeting house, where  
he now lives, and intends carrying on his business as  
usual, he flatters himself from his unremitting at-  
tention to business, and the opportunity he has had  
for acquiring a general knowledge of it, till to hold  
his share of the public esteem.

Washington, Feb. 16th, 1830.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted. D. R.

WILLIAM VOORHIES & Co.

SADDLERS, & CAP & HARNESS

MAKERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the  
public generally, that they have commenced  
business in Mr. William Reid's brick building, short  
street, near the Presbyterian meeting house, Lexing-  
ton, where they will be happy to receive orders for  
any thing in the above lines, which shall be punctually  
attended to. They hope from their attention to busi-  
ness and moderate charges, to merit a part of the  
public favors.

Jan. 14, 1832.

## 20 NOTICE.

## PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

will be kept at the

## SIGN OF THE BUFFALO.

On Main street, in Lexington, opposite the Public  
square.

## PROPOSALS.

For carrying the Mail of the United States on the  
following Fall route, to be received at the General  
Post Office, in Washington City, until the 30th day of  
January next inclusive.

## 4 IN KENTUCKY.

From Ormsville, by Powell's valley, r. Rich-  
mond and Jellamine C. H. to Lexington once a week  
—Leave Ormsville every Friday at 2 P.M. arrive  
at Richmond the next Monday by noon, and at Lex-  
ington by 6 P.M. Returning—Leave Lexington every  
Tuesday by 6 A.M. arrive at Richmond by noon, and  
at Ormsville, the next Friday by 10 A.M.

## NOTES.

Note 1. The postmaster General may expedite  
the mails and alter the times of arrival and departure  
at any time during the continuance of the contract,  
he previously furnishing adequate compensation  
for any expense that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. Fifteen minutes may be allowed for open-  
ing and closing the mail at all offices where no par-  
ticular time is specified.

Note 3. For every thirty minute delay (avoid-  
able as accident except) in arriving after the time  
prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall for-  
feit one dollar; and if he can continue until the dis-  
patch of any express mail, whereby the mail is  
delayed for much more than a day, an addi-  
tional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 4. Newspapers as well as letters are to be  
carried in the mails, and persons making proposals  
to carry newspapers other than the public covers,  
admit the mail for his own emolument, he must state  
that emolument and for what time without that emolument.

Note 5. Should any person making proposals, de-  
clare an alteration of the times of arrival and departure  
above specified, he must state in his proposals  
the alteration desired, and the difference they will  
make in the term of his contract.

Note 6. Persons making proposals are defined to  
fix their prices by the year, but who contract will  
receive their pay quarterly, in the month of August,  
November, February and May, one month after the  
expiration of each quarter.

Note 7. The contracts of the above routes are to  
be inoperative after the first day of April next, and  
to continue in force for one year from that time, ex-  
cepting alterations as have a particular note respect-  
ing the continuance of the contract.

## GIDEON CHANGER.

General Post Office,  
Washington City,  
Dec. 7, 1831.

## STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Washington District.

Robert B. Morton, complainant,

Against

William Wood, Elizabeth Fox,

Mary Fox, Arthur Fox, and

Matilda Fox, heirs and repre-  
sentatives of Arthur Fox de-  
ceased.

Defendants.

## IN CHANCERY.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the  
court, that the defendant William Wood, with his  
inheritor in this commonwealth, and not having  
inheritor in his appearance agreeably to law, and  
the rules of this court—on the motion of the complain-  
ant, by J. B. Morton his attorney; it is ordered, that  
he appear here on the third day of the next court,  
and answer the complainant's bill—and that a copy  
of this order be published for two months successively  
in the Kentucky Gazette; another posted at the  
door of the court house of Madison county; and that  
this order be published from said date immediately after  
the Divine service, at the day of the Baptist meeting  
house in Washington.

(A copy) Francis Taylor, C. W. D. C.

## THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

## 20 LAND

FOR SALE:

1000 acres on the Kentucky, in Mad-  
ison county.

400 in ditto, waters of Otter creek.

5000 on the Ohio river, opposite Lit-  
tle Miami river.

400 on Seven's Valley creek.

Good titles will be made to purchasers.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Mad-  
ison county, on Otter creek.

JOHN HALLEY.

Sept. 22, 1831.

## 53 FOR SALE.

## OF A TRACT OF LAND.

OF about 1200 Acres, on Licking, six miles from  
the Ohio—it is Good Farming Land, and will  
be sold, or divided into smaller tracts, to  
suit the purchaser. The terms will be low for  
CASH and TOBACCO.—Apply to

Geo. Poyser.

Lexington, Jan. 17th 1831.

## 21 will either Sell or Rent, my

## HOUSES & LOTS

In town, referring a small place in front of Mr.  
Reed's (the chair maker) shop, for an Office.

If I do not sell, I would make an allow-  
ance to any one who would rent for a term of  
years, for repairs and improvements.

J. HUGHES.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber intending to start to  
Baltimore on the first of March, will be par-  
ticularly thankful to his customers, to come for-  
ward and pay of their respective balances—  
shall dispense with the custom of threatening with  
notice, knowing all that is necessary, is to give them  
notice of his departure.

Walker Baylor.

Lexington, January 9th, 1832.

111